

SATISFACTORY CONDITION AT ZAMBONGA

Calisto, Real Leader of the Revolutionists, Assassinated at Tetuan.

AMERICAN FLAG AT ZAMBONGA

Midel Has Been Elected President Under American Control.

MANILA, Dec. 1.—The steamer Salvador, from Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, which has arrived here, brings details of the occupation of the town by Commander Very, of the United States gunboat Castine. The revolutionists in Mindanao were led by Alvarez and Calisto, who left Luzon some time ago and for the last seven months had been stirring up the people, winning a considerable following. The commercial depression and the lack of food resulting from the island's blockade, set the people against the revolutionists and culminated in the assassination of Calisto, the real leader of the revolution, by Midel, mayor of the town of Tetuan, under a pretext, secured Calisto's presence in Tetuan, and where the mayor's guards were stationed, the latter fired a volley, killing Calisto instantly.

Midel at once repaired to the Castine and arranged with Commander Very for the occupation of Zamboanga. Commander Very asked that Datto Mandi, with 500 of his followers, stationed on neighboring island, come to Zamboanga.

The following morning Midel raised the American flag over Zamboanga, the insurgents offering no resistance and evacuating the town. The Castine was saluted with twenty-one guns and Commander Very landed a hundred blue jackets and took possession of the town and fortifications. Datto Mandi's men arrived in the afternoon. They were armed with wooden shields and spears and were used on picket duty.

Commander Very dispatched the gunboat Manila on November 15 to Jolo, to convey troops to reinforce him. A company of the Twenty-third, under Captain Nichols, arrived on November 17 and two more companies followed them shortly. Mandi's followers then returned home. Alvarez sought to arrange for a surrender of the arms and artillery pieces. On the afternoon of November 20, Midel called a meeting of the local chiefs, who deposed Alvarez as leader of the revolutionists under an American sovereignty and control. The chiefs formally requested Commander Very to grant exemption from taxes until the re-establishment of commercial relations, permission to carry arms in the mountains, religious freedom and the power to conduct local governments as they had previously done, which requests, pending the arrival of Brigadier General Bates, the military governor of the district, the commander granted.

Commander Very then effected an apparent reconciliation between Alvarez and Midel and the followers, Alvarez signing a formal resignation of the position of revolutionary leader on November 22, at a point on the coast near the rebel town of Mercedes. Alvarez delivered thirteen Nordenfeldts and Maxims, with ammunition, which he had stored on board the Castine. Eight Nordenfeldts and Maxims were delivered to the army in Zamboanga, as were also 300 rifles and ammunition. The artillery came into possession of the revolutionists from six Spanish gunboats brought by the army from Spain, which the revolutionists looted before the Americans could get possession of them.

Alvarez has only a dozen followers left, the remainder of the revolutionists having scattered and returned to their occupation. No fighting is expected.

Commander Very having started to occupy Zamboanga, is considered to have handled the situation in its many phases with energy and diplomatic skill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Gen. Otis' advice to the war department today show that the advance into the interior is being vigorously pushed and the American troops continue to drive back and disperse the scattered bands encountered. He states that Captain Warwick, Eighteenth Infantry, was killed in an engagement at Passi, Iloilo province, on the 26th inst. General Otis' dispatch is as follows:

"MANILA, Dec. 1.—Hughes reports from central Panay that Iloilo province, one-third of the island, is cleared of insurgents. By forced marches with two battalions from Labuano by way of Caliling, he obliged the enemy to engage at Passi on 26th instant, and drove him with loss to the mountains in detached bodies, capturing ten field pieces, of which two are breech loaders, also, nine rifles and several thousand rounds of small ammunition. Hughes casualties: Captain Warwick, Eighteenth Infantry, and private Daniel W. Humphreys, K. Eighteenth Infantry, killed. He reports his troops in excellent health. Is now converting wheel into buck transportation for the purpose of entering the mountains. It is expected that he will pass on to Capiz, on the northern coast of the island.

Dispatches from Lawton indicate Bayombong captured on the 25th instant. Both trails over the mountains are impracticable for wheel transportation of any kind. The troops have substituted on rice and a scant supply of that. MacArthur's troops have had several minor engagements, capturing

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It Treats of Large Questions of Insular Policy and Campaign in the Philippines.

OUTBREAK OF THE FILIPINOS

And How It Occurred—Fortitude and Courage of Our Troops—A Government for Porto Rico.

GENERAL CONON

Surrendered 800 Officers and Men, Several American and Seventy Spanish Prisoners and the Garrison at Bayombong to Lieut. Monroe.

MANILA, Dec. 2.—8:20 a. m.—General Conon surrendered 800 officers and men with rifles, several American and seventy Spanish prisoners and the garrison at Bayombong, province of Nueva Vizcaya, to Lieut. Monroe, with fifty men of the Fourth cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Considerable interest is felt here in the news that the insurgents at Bayombong have surrendered, particularly as the number is said to exceed that captured by the United States at any one time. Bayombong is in the city of which Aguinaldo at one time contemplated retreating for the purpose of locating the rebel capital, after he was forced to flee from Tarlac, but the American troops pressed him so hard that he was unable to carry out his intentions.

General Otis' dispatch of to-day, repeating information received from General Lawton, said it indicated that Bayombong had been captured on the 25th of November, and it is thought this is the same place referred to in the Manila dispatch of the 25th inst. The vessel at the point of capture had been received at the war department up to an early hour this morning.

THE MANAUENSE

Was Unseaworthy When She Reached Honolulu, the Condenser Collapsed and the Refrigerating Plant Broke Down.

NAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Arthur Burns, who was butcher on the transport, Manauense, has returned from Honolulu, stating that the vessel, on account of sickness. Burns tells a startling story of the voyage of the transport between this port and Honolulu. He says that the vessel, after leaving at Honolulu, and but two of the vacancies could be filled before the departure of the vessel for Manila. According to Burns, the transport left Honolulu on the 25th inst. after the vessel, and the condenser broke down. The refrigerator plant collapsed before the vessel reached Honolulu. Burns states that the hold was full of water, and that the condition of the vessel, was one of those that he described at Honolulu. He states that the floor of the lower state rooms was awash and that he was compelled to seek a berth in the soldiers' quarters.

SENATOR HANNA

May Not Be Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, But May Have Charge of the Finances.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1.—Concerning the reports which have been in circulation for several weeks past, to the effect that Senator Hanna would not succeed himself as chairman of the national Republican committee, it can be stated on the authority of Mr. Hanna's most intimate friends, that he has no desire to manage another campaign, and that unless very strong pressure is brought to bear upon him he will, in all probability, decline to do so. Notwithstanding the published statements that many leading Republicans throughout the country are opposed to Mr. Hanna's appointment as chairman of the national committee, it is known that he is almost daily receiving from influential party leaders, representing practically all sections of the country, letters to the effect that he has their fullest confidence and support, and urging that he is the strongest man available for the place.

Mr. Hanna's closest friends, and indeed the members of his own family, believe, however, that the condition of his health is such that he should not, under any circumstances, assume the responsibility of managing another presidential campaign.

It has been suggested that should Mr. Hanna decide not to be chairman, that he be made a member of the executive committee, having personal charge of the campaign finances.

It would, it is pointed out, relieve Mr. Hanna of the arduous duties devolving upon him as chairman, and at the same time give him the national control of the campaign, and the marked success in raising campaign funds.

VICE PRES. HOBARTS WILL

Leave \$1,000,000 to the Widow, the Same to His Son and Various Bequests to Friends and Charitable Institutions.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 1.—The will of Vice President Garret A. Hobart was filed in the Passaic county surrogate's office today. The value of the estate is not given, but it is understood to be about \$2,500,000. Of the estate Mrs. Jennie Hobart, the widow, receives \$1,000,000 and one-half of the remainder after a number of bequests are made to the son, Garret A. Hobart, Jr., inheriting the other half when he attains his majority.

St. Joseph's hospital, the general hospital, the Children's Day Nursery, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum and Paterson Orphan Asylum, all of Paterson, receive \$50,000 each.

Hobart's private secretary to Governor Voorhees and a brother-in-law of the vice president, receives \$20,000.

Mr. A. Wilcox, a close friend of Mr. Hobart, receives \$10,000.

David Hobart, a brother of the late vice president, receives \$20,000, and each of his two children is bequeathed \$10,000.

The executors of the will are the widow, Mrs. Jennie Hobart, A. A. Wilcox, E. T. Bell and Colonel William Barbour.

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Surrendered 800 Officers and Men, Several American and Seventy Spanish Prisoners and the Garrison at Bayombong to Lieut. Monroe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Dealing as it does, with large questions of insular policy, of army reorganization, of the future of Cuba, and of the campaign in the Philippines, the first annual report of Secretary Root, just made public, is of exceptional interest.

In treating of the Philippine outbreak the secretary of war says: General Otis was ordered to avoid any conflict with Aguinaldo's forces, and, strictly complying with these orders, he made every effort to secure a peaceable understanding. The peaceable attitude of the American forces was unfortunately misconstrued as indicating weakness and fear of a conflict. On the night of the 4th of February, 1899, our forces were attacked by the Tagalogs, who attempted to capture the city. They were promptly repulsed in a series of active engagements which extended through the night of the 4th, and the 5th, 6th, and 10th days of February. Our lines were extended and established at a considerable distance from the city in every direction. On the 22d of February a concerted rising of the Tagalogs in the city of Manila, of whom there are about 200,000, was attempted, under instructions to massacre all the Americans and Europeans in the city. This attempt was promptly suppressed and the city was placed under strict control.

The troops composing the Eighth Army Corps under General Otis' command at that time were of regulars 171 officers and 5,201 enlisted men and of volunteers 667 officers and 14,331 enlisted men, making an aggregate of 338 officers and 20,032 enlisted men.

All of the volunteers and 1,650 of the regulars were, or were about to become, entitled to their discharge, and their right was perfected by the exchange of ratifications of the treaty on the 11th of April.

The total force which Major General Otis was thus entitled to command for any considerable period consisted of only 171 officers and 3,561 enlisted men. The numbers of the Eighth Army Corps above stated, give the entire numerical strength of all troops present in the islands, including those at Cavite and Iloilo, the sick and wounded, those serving in the civil departments and in the staff organizations, and deducting these, the effective men of the line, officers and soldiers, were about 14,000. Of these 3,000 constituted a proved guard necessary to preserve order within Manila and prevent the known intention of the secret hostile organizations in that city to burn and sack the city when our troops were engaged on the lines of defense.

Including, therefore, all the troops who were entitled to be discharged, there were not more than 11,000 officers and men available to engage the insurgent army, which was two or three times that number, well armed and equipped, and included many of the native troops formerly comprised in the Spanish army, and to occupy and hold the positions in a comparatively unknown country, densely populated by inhabitants speaking in the main an unknown language.

The months of the most intense heat, followed by the very severe rainy season of that climate, were immediately approaching, and for any effective occupation of the country it was necessary to await both the close of the rainy season and the supply of new troops to take the place of those about to be discharged. Practically all the volunteers who were then in the Philippines consented to forego the just expectation of an immediate return to their homes, and to remain in the field until their places could be supplied by new troops. They voluntarily subjected themselves to the dangers and casualties of numerous engagements, and to the very great hardships of the climate. They exhibited fortitude and courage, and are entitled to high commendation for their patriotic spirit and soldierly conduct.

The troops now in the Philippines comprise 94 officers and 30,678 men of the regular force, and 594 officers and 15,388 men of the volunteer force, making an aggregate of 1,499 officers and 45,966 men, and when the troops on the way have arrived the total force constituting the Eighth Army Corps will be 2,653 officers and 53,453 men.

The significance of the annual rate of death from disease in the Philippines (7.20 per thousand) may be better appreciated by comparison with the rates in some of our well-known American cities.

The annual death rate per 1,000 in Washington, 26.74; Boston, 20.99; San Francisco, 19.41; New York, 19.28; Baltimore, 19.10; soldiers in the Philippines, 17.20.

The total deaths in the army of the Philippines for the ten months from the 1st of January, 1899, to the 1st of November, 1899—that is to say, for the entire period covered by the war with the insurgents—have been of those killed in battle and dying of wounds and of injuries, 47; those dying of disease, 206—making a total of 253.

The secretary suggests a framework for the government of Porto Rico as follows:

A governor, to be appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the senate; the chief officers of state customary under our system, such as secretary of state, attorney general, treasurer, auditor or comptroller, superintendent of public works, and superintendent of education, to be appointed in like manner; and a legislative council, to be composed of the chief officers of state, and a minority selected from the people of the island by the President; that all acts of the council should be subject to the veto power of the governor and to be passed over the veto by a two-thirds vote, and no law should take effect until it has remained without disapproval for thirty days after presentation to the Congress or to the President of the United States, if passed when Congress is not in session; that there should be a supreme court of the island, composed of judges appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the senate and having appellate jurisdiction, with trial courts in separate districts, having general original jurisdiction, with judges and officers to be appointed by the governor, and a petty court in each municipality; that the several municipalities now existing in the island, with such consolidations and alterations of boundaries as the council shall prescribe, shall be governed by mayors and municipal councils, to be elected by the people of the municipalities, each municipality to be free from control in the exercise of the powers of local government, except as it shall be controlled by statute, and except as its officers shall be liable to removal by the governor in case of failure to faithfully perform their duties, and with power in the governor in case of such failure to order a new election and to fill vacancies in the meantime.

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Eligibility to be Determined Before Taking His Seat.

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Gen. Methuen Expects to Form a Junction With the Kimberley Forces To-day.

COLISBERG DUTCH RETURNED

While Attempting to Blow Up a Bridge at Colenso the Boers Were Driven Back.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—While the rumors of the relief of Kimberley current on the stock exchange to-day may be premature in their literal sense, there seems no doubt that the pressure on the garrison has been much lightened by General Methuen's successes, and the actual relief of the place is likely to be a fact very soon.

A clue to the urgency reasons which dictated General Methuen's hurried march may be found in Governor Milner's hint to the relief committee at Cape Town to prepare for the reception of 10,000 refugees, indicating that the garrison must have reason to fear the reduction of Kimberley by starvation and disease.

The most recent news from Kimberley comes by way of Pretoria and almost seems to show that Kimberley and Mafeking are acting in concert with General Methuen, for at the time the battle was raging at Gras Pan both Colonel Kekewich and Colonel Bader-Powell made cordies and assailed the beleaguers. The result of the Mafeking sortie is not known but, according to a dispatch from Pretoria, Col. Kekewich inflicted considerable loss on the Boers, two shells killing nine and wounding seventeen in a group of Boers.

It is reported that General Methuen resumed his march northward Wednesday and expected to form a junction with the Kimberley forces Saturday or Sunday.

It is suggested in some quarters that the Boer forces have been withdrawn from the north of Cape Colony and may be hurrying to attack General Methuen's rear; but as reinforcements have been pushed rapidly forward from Orange river and De Aar, it is claimed they ought to circumvent such designs. A special dispatch from Pretoria, dated Sunday, November 26, says there was another sortie from Mafeking, Saturday, November 25. On the morning of that day the chartered police attacked Kloofa fort with great determination. The fight was progressing when the dispatch was sent.

Several ambulance trains left Mafeking November 25, for the free state, where heavy fighting was expected during the next coming week when the Boers, it was added, would resist the advance of the British in the direction of Kimberley.

The brief telegrams coming from Natal and the central theatre of the war convey little information about the situation. Nauw Poort reports that half the Colisberg Dutch who responded to the Boer summonses for military service have now returned to their homes, so, perhaps, the serious civil troubles hampering General Gatacre may be lessened and the military operations under his direction will commence.

So far as known the Ladysmith relief force is still at Frere, though the bridge was perhaps sufficiently repaired to permit of its passage November 20, in which case the opposing forces may already have come in contact near Colenso, where, apparently, the Boers are strongly entrenched on the north side of the river.

A special dispatch received here today from Frere, dated Tuesday, November 22, says that while attempting to build a 600-foot bridge over the river at Colenso, the Boers were driven back by British artillery and mounted infantry.

At Lack of News from the Front—It Seems Certain That Lord Methuen Has Received Reinforcements of Cavalry and Artillery.

LONDON, Dec. 2, 4:30 a. m.—Absolute silence has fallen over affairs in South Africa. The war office has not yet received Lord Methuen's casualty list. The public and the press, hitherto patient, are beginning to murmur at the apparently needless delay which keeps many families in a state of painful suspense.

It is regarded as practically certain that Lord Methuen has been reinforced by half a battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, a regiment of cavalry and a battery of artillery, and that De Aar is being daily reinforced by troops to hold the lines of communication.

It is supposed that the Natal advance has been delayed by the necessity of getting supplies to Pietermaritzburg; but not a word emanates from any of the various commands.

Lieutenant General Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, who, as already announced, will command the sixth division, has seen much service in South Africa, particularly in the Zulu and subsequent wars. He has also held a number of high staff appointments at home and is reputed to be a very capable officer.

A Big Sugar Combine.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The News says today: A \$200,000,000 trust is in contemplation. There is every prospect that the American Sugar Company, the Glucose Refining Company and all of the so-called independent sugar refineries, will be consolidated. H. O. Haw-

meyer, of the sugar combine, has, it is understood, secured an option on the Arbuckle Sugar Company, the Docher concern and the outside plants in Boston and New Orleans. This evening he will, it is said, secure a definite proposition from the glucose people, when his representatives, who left Chicago last night, arrive in New York.

SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

Postponement of the Official Canvass of the Vote Until Monday Has Cooled Matters Down—Republicans Are Confident of Seating Taylor.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 1.—The postponement of the official canvass of Kentucky's gubernatorial vote until Monday, has for the time being, at least, cooled the surcharged political atmosphere in a very perceptible manner. It is not likely now that there will be developments until the meeting of the election commissioners. Although the candidates for governor are in town, they are keeping quiet and their friends are emulating their example. There is no talking, save in the direction of surmise, regarding the possible action of the commissioners on Monday.

There is a deeply settled belief among both Democrats and Republicans that the commissioners will not turn the matter over to the legislature, but will issue a certificate to either Goebel or Taylor. It is given to the former, it is possible that the matter may end there, as many of the conservative Republicans are of the opinion that in view of the strong general majority in the legislature it will be practically useless for the Republicans to look for anything in that quarter. If the certificate goes to Taylor, it is a certainty that the matter will be taken to the legislature, where Goebel may finally win out. The Republicans, however, are by no means a unit in favor of abandoning the fight at the door of the legislature. Scores of them are vehement in their assertions that they will not abandon the fight, until there is no possible chance of Taylor being governor. The fight at the door of the legislature, it is said, has been decided upon by the state house, preparatory to a return to private life.

"They are making my last days my hardest days," he said, "but I guess there will be no trouble. There are too many sensible men on both sides to prevent anything of that kind. I really don't see how anything could be done to keep Mr. Taylor from the chair. He will go in all right."

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"LARGE, PROSPEROUS AND HEALTHY"

Is the Way Dun's Review Declares the Business Situation at the Present Time.

DEFAULTS 90 CENTS IN \$1,000

Prices of Materials Make Iron More Expensive to Manufacture Than Last Year.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade to-morrow will say: Business continues wonderfully large, prosperous and healthy. As the detailed list of failures by branches of business cannot be made until next week, it seems well to say that in four weeks failures have been reported amounting to \$6,848,590, against \$5,110,475 in the same weeks of last year, \$11,010,150 in 1897 and over \$12,000,000 in 1894, and also in 1895. Yet the volume of solvent trade reported by exchanges at the principal clearing houses has been for the month 22.9 per cent greater than last year and 46 per cent greater than in 1892. Thus the ratio of defaults to business payments was \$2.67 in \$1,000 for November, 1895, and \$2.75 for 1896 and \$2.15 for 1897, but \$1.25 for 1898, and only 90 cents in \$1,000 for 1899. In many lines the volume of business has been larger than in October, notwithstanding the extraordinary flood of buying ever since the beginning of last March.

Wheat remains weak, yielding one cent and a quarter, although western receipts were barely half last year's for the week and for four weeks, only 21,742,505 bushels, against 38,042,738 last year. The great decrease in Atlantic exports, for the week, only 2,410,554, against 6,123,068 bushels and for four weeks 10,173,725, against 17,233,210 last year, explains much weakness.

Corn declined one cent, with slightly smaller exports than last year for the week, but for four weeks, 15,265,745 bushels against 11,470,938 last year. The cotton movement has not changed much, but prices gained a sixteenth for the week, closing at 7.51 against 6.62 last year. The larger takings of spinners and the great demand for goods have materially helped the rise. Cotton goods have remained strong, all coming forward, not under contract, being snapped up quickly, with contracts still unfilled running into next year. In woollens a strong demand continues for dress goods, and cotton wads and all-wool cashmeres tend higher, but there is not much change in men's wear, nor such a rise as to justify the high price paid for wool. Sales continued heavy, but largely speculative, and stimulated by the rise in London. The excitement of speculation leads many to overlook the fact that purchases of goods are to some extent hindered by the rise already made.